

On March 15, March 24, and April 10, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27250. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 70 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 39149. Sample no. 20406-C.)

This article, labeled "Ether * * * U. S. P.", differed from the standard prescribed for ether in the United States Pharmacopoeia, in that 4 of the 10 cans examined were found to contain aldehyde.

On February 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cans of ether at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1936, by Merck & Co., from Rahway, N. J., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia in that aldehyde was present in the article.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Ether * * * U. S. P.", was false and misleading when applied to an article that contained aldehyde.

On March 22, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27251. Adulteration of carbolic acid. U. S. v. Samuel Goldstein (Taylor's Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 38632. Sample no. 74805-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and fell below the standard established by that authority, since it contained not more than 88.1 percent of carbolic acid; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that carbolic acid shall contain not less than 98 percent of carbolic acid.

On April 24, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Samuel Goldstein, trading as Taylor's Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., charging sale by said defendant in the District of Columbia on or about June 25, 1936, of a quantity of carbolic acid that was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia and its own standard of strength, quality, and purity was not declared on the container.

The information charged that the article also was adulterated and misbranded under the Insecticide Act of 1910 and misbranded under the Federal Caustic Poison Act, reported in notice of judgment no. 1552 published under the former act and notice of judgment no. 75 published under the latter act.

On April 24, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10, which covered all charges.

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

27252. Adulteration of carbolic acid. U. S. v. Walter N. Bradshaw (The Mayflower Pharmacy). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (F. & D. no. 38636. Sample no. 74762-B.)

This product was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard established by that authority, since it contained not more than 88.8 percent of carbolic acid; whereas the pharmacopoeia specifies that carbolic acid shall contain not less than 98 percent of carbolic acid.

On April 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court